the Director of Public Instruction; and

the Head of the Department for the subject concerned when an appointment for that subject is made.

The Registrar shall *ex-officio* be the Secretary to the Board.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall be competent to make appointments of ministerial and other staff of the University.

(4) The decisions of the Board and in such cases as may be prescribed by the Chancellor, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall not have effect unless approved by the Chancellor; thereafter, every such decision shall be final and shall not be called in question in any manner."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 26 as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, Title and Preamble The question is:

"That Clause 1 the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

There is one lacuna I observe. Clause 21 should be amended. It will be merely consequential.

Motion to pass.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore University Bill, 1956, as amended, be passed."

In moving this motion, I must thank all the members of the House for the attention that they have bestowed in shaping this Bill and the care that they have taken, particularly the Members of the Opposition whose vehement and bitter criticism has helped us to put it in the best form that was possible. This is one of the few measures for which in spite of the heated discussion, there has been unanimity and harmony. I should also like to bring it to the notice of this House that though there was voting, there was never a poll on any clause. Thus, Sir, it is with the unanimous will of this House and goodwill of the members that this Act is being placed on the Statute Book and I thank the Hon'ble Members for the good work that has been recorded in passing this Bill, Sir.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, before voting, I want one clarification. I want to know whether this measure is going to come into force before the end of this month?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—That we are considering.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore University Bill, 1956, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE CITY AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

*Sri T. CHANNAIAH (Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health).—Sir, if the House agrees, with your kind permission, I want to lay on the Table and take up the Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956, which has been passed by the Mysore Legislative Council today.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes, you can move the consideration motion.

Motion to consider.

Sri T. CHANNAIAH.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very simple measure. Previously according to the existing

(SRI T. CHANNIAH.)

City and Town Municipalities Act, the system of election to the Municipal Councils was by single member constituency. There was a lot of Complaints from the various Municipal councils that in the recent elections to the Town Municipal Councils corruption etc., have crept in. They are now urging a change into plural member constituency, and the Chief Minister in the last Budget Session said, Sir, that the Hon'ble Members brought to the notice of the Government that this system of election from a single member constituency should be done away with. After considering carefully the request of some of the Hon'ble Members both in this House and the Legislative Council, Government have brought this measure to enable members in each constituency being not less than three and not more than five. This enables the Municipal Councils to form bigger constituencies. Number of voters may vary from one thousand to two or three thousand dependent upon the number of voters in each town.

I request the approval of this House for this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—I would like to know whether the voting will be by the method of distributive voting or cumulative voting.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ.—ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ ವೋಟಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ. Single transferable vote ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಓಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಓಟುಮಾಡಲು distributing voting system ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

*SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons reads as follows:

"The City and Town Municipalities at present contemplate election to the Municipal Councils from single member constituencies. It is considered desirable to have plural member constituencies for these elections, the number of members for each constituency being not less than three and not more than five. Hence this Bill."

After having had experience of elections and the way in which they were conducted in most of the municipalities in Mysore State, there was a unanimous uproar that the present system of election to the Municipal Councils in Mysore State should undergo a radical change. Everywhere the voters did not exercise their vote according to their will. It is common knowledge that all corrupt practices were resorted to. Those that did not exercise their vote happened to be those that were a little bit educated. Those that exercised their vote did not do so without resorting to corrupt practices or selling their vote in the open market. Sometimes these people exercised their vote by taking money and sometimes these voters brought the ballot papers from the polling booths and handed over these ballot papers to the candidates or their agents. Of course that does not speak well of the competence of the Government and their advisers who conducted these elections. These corrupt practices to a certain extent should have been put down if only the officers that were responsible for conducting these elections were efficient, were competent and were fair-minded. The officers can prevent corruption to a certain extent and even if the officers cannot prevent the taking of money, they can certainly prevent voters from taking away the ballot papers from the polling booth.

SRI B. N. BORANNA GOWDA (Belur).—Is it possible to take away the ballot papers ?

SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Some methods should have been evolved. Otherwise there will be no need for it. I agree that the present amendment that is before us says that the constituencies that are going to be

formed for municipalities will be plural member constituencies where the minimum number will be three and the maximum five. Thereby the number of voters that used to exercise the votes in a particular constituency will be increased, sometimes trebled and sometimes would be multiplied by five. It means that an individual candidate even in co-operation with other candidates that contest in a particular constituency where the number is three or five, may not be in a position to buy the votes and get himself along with others elected to the municipality. To that extent, this is a welcome measure. I therfore support the amendment that has been placed before us.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಅನಂತರಾಮ್ (ಚಾಮರಾಜ ಪೇಟೆ).—ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೆ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ಪ್ರಮವಾದುದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲಾತೀತವಾದುದೂ ಆಗಿದೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಆದಾಗ ನಾನು ಹಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರ ಟೌನಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗ ಓಟು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಖರೀದಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಹಳ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಟ್ಟೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಿಂಗಲ್ ಮೆಂಬರ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಯೆನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 20-25 ಜನ ಓಟುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರೆ ಓಟಿನ ಬೆಲೆ 10-15 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಣವಂತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ, ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವವರು ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಬರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಟೌನ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ; ಇನ್ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಯೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ಜನ ಓಟುದಾರರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಲಂಚರುಷವತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಡಿಮೆ; ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಮೂರು ಮಂದಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಂತರೆ ಓಟುಗಳು ಹಂಚಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇರುವ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಜನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಸೂದೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದರಿಂದ ಲಂಚರುಷವತ್ತೂ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಗ್ಯರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯರೂ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗಿರುವ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿದ್ದವು, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಓಟು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಓಟಿನ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜ. ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಿ ಪೋಲಿಂಗ್ ಆಫೀಸರ ಮುಂದೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಹೊರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ತಪ್ಪಬಹುದು. ಮಲ್ಟಿಮೆಂಬರ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಯೆನ್ಸಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲಟ್ ಪೇಪರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇರುವ ಲೋಪ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಡೆದು ಓಟು ಕದಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ತರಹ ಕೈವಾಡವಿರುವುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆ, ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳು ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I have not got much to say on this Bill. Along with my friends I welcome this measure. I am glad that Government have put forward this Bill as was suggested on a previous occasion. The main object of this Bill is to see that there is as little corruption as possible and people of character and worth are returned. With this object it is sought to enlarge the constituencies and every member that is elected should be a representative of as many people as possible that reside in that locality. The bigger the constituency, the fairer would be the election and the smaller the constituency, greater is the corruption. So, in the case of municipalities where the number is less than three or four thousand, the number of seats must be raised. Each constituency should have voters of not less than 5,000. I wish this provision is introduced. Government should take care while creating constituencies; otherwise, when they apply this three-member constituencies, there may be constituencies with a small population. For instance in Nyamathi the population is 3,000. If you divide it into 5 constituencies, each would have a population of only 600 and any candidate would be able to purchase votes. This could be avoided by making the number of voters as big as possible. While demarcating constituencies for smaller municipalities, care must be taken to see that the number of voters in each constituency will not be less than 1,000. For big municipalities three constituencies would be all right. I thank the Government for having brought this Bill forward. There may be other

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omissions and drawbacks in the Municipal Act and I hope Government may study that Act and bring forward other amendments also.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಮುನಿಸ್ವಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ—ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಟೌನ್ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳ ಎರಡನೆಯ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚರುಷುವತ್ತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳೇ ನಿದ್ದುಪೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಓಟು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಓಟು ಕೊಡುವವನು ಓಟುಕೊಡದೆ ಓಟಿನ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ಜೇಬಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬಂದು ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡಂಥ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂಟಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಓಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸವರ್ಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ಸಹ ಇವೆ. ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರತಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂರರಿಂದ ಐದು ಜನರವರೆಗೂ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇರ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಗ ತಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಕನಿಷ್ಟಪಕ್ಷ ಒಂದುಸಾವಿರ ಓಟರುಗಳಿರುವಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಊರೆಲ್ಲಾಸೇರಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವಾದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I can certainly understand the desire of the Government to convert single member constituency into larger constituencies in town municipalities. But, I am yet to be convinced of that purpose in cities. Mysore City has a population of 2½ lakhs. Voters would be as big as 1¼ lakhs. There are about 40 Divisions. For 40 Divisions, the average voters would be 2,000. Suppose it is made a multi-member constituency. Then, the voting strength would be as much as 6,000 to 8,000. Is this not very unwieldy? In respect of town municipalities this is perfectly correct; I entirely agree. But, in respect of cities I think Government can defer this amendment.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ನಾಗರ-ಹೊಸನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಆಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದು ಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನುಗಳೇನಿವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲೋಪದೋಷ ಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಲಂಚರುಷುವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಾಗಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ, ಡಿವಿಜ್ಞಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದ ಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅನುಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆಗಲೇ ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್‌ರವರು ತೋರಿ ಸಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಇಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಊರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದ ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಈಗಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'Not less than three and not more than five ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಅದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗ ಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಿತಿಯಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಅದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಐದು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆ ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಯಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೂ, ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮದರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಮೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಹೊಸರಾಜ್ಯವಾದಾಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾವು ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗು ತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಯಿರುವ ಊರುಗಳು ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಾಗಿ ಇವೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

3 P.M.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಕ್‌ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸವಿದೆ; ಮತಚೆಲಾ ಯಿಸಿ 5 ಜನರನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಹಾಕು ವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆನೆ, ಕುದುರೆ, ಒಂಟೆ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿದ್ದು ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೊಂದು ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಇಂಥ ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರು ಆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಇಂಥ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿ ಹರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಹುಡುಕಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮಾರ್ಕ್‌ಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಶಾಸನಸಭಾ ಓಟುಗಳೇ ಕೆಲವು ಕುಲಗೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವೆಂದು ಪೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ನಡೆದ ಒಂದು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಇರುವ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ

ಆದಳಿತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಬೇರೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿರುವುದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುನಿಸಿಪ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಏನು ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಈ ಎರಡು ಜನರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಬೇಕೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಿನ್ನೂ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧದಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನೇ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದು ಆದಷ್ಟುಬೇಗ ಆಗಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಕೂಡ ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಮೂಲ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಅಂಶಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ನಾನು ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಮೇಲ್ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಯಾರಿಂದಲೂ ವಿರೋಧವಿಲ್ಲದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ಪಾಸಾಯಿತು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನಿತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೇಪರುಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೇಪರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಯಾರು ಬೇಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಓಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಆ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೇಪರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೇ ಬಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕರಿಂದ ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೇಪರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲವರು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇಸಲಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಇದೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಆ ಮೇಲ್ಮನೆಯವರೂ ಕೂಡ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೇ ಈಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಅವರವರ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೇಪರನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕೈಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಕ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೇಪರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪೋಲಿಂಗ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಮಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹಾಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಓಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೇಪರುಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಪೋಲಿಂಗ್ ಆಫೀಸರ ಮುಂದೆಯೇ ಆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಕರಪ್ಷನ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಓಡೆದಾಗ ಓಟ್ಸ್ ಪೇಪರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ದೂರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ತರಹೆ ನಡೆಯುರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಬಹುಶಃ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರಲಾರವು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳುಂಟಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂರವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರೂ ಈ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೋಲಿಂಗ್ ಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದುನೂರಾವರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಮತದಾರರಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಐದಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. 3 000ಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಿರುವ ಓಟುದಾರರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಐದು ಜನರು ನಿಲ್ಲಬಹುದು. ಆ ಐದು ಜನರಿಗೂ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಸಿನ್ಯಂ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಜನ ಓಟುದಾರರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಓಟುದಾರರು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೇಪರುಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂತಲೇ—ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಣಗಾರರಿರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಓಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಚೀಟಿಬಟ್ಟೆ- ಸೀರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಓಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂತಲೇ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ವರೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರೊಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಮತ್ತು ವೈಸ್‌ಪ್ರೊಸಿಡೆಂಟರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಳದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೂ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಿಜ. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಇಬ್ಬರ ವೇತನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ಸರ್ವರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Legislative Council, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ನನ್ನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇನಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇನೋ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವೇನೂಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ಪೌರರ ಹಕ್ಕುಭಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದೂ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ; ಮತ್ತು ಇದೇ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಷಯ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಓಟುದಾರರೂ ಕೂಡ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರಲೇಬೇಕು. ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಓಟ್‌ದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲದ್ದಂತೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಜನರ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಹೊರತು ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ತಾವೀದಿವಸ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಆರು ಸಾವಿರದಿಂದ ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರದವರೆಗೆ ಜನರಿರುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರು ಅರಿಸಿಬರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಬೇಕೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ಅವರು ಇತರ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು? ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎರಡು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮುನಿಸಿಪ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸೆಂಟರಿಗೂ 2000ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಓಟರ್ಸ್ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಆರಿಸಿಬರತಕ್ಕವರು ಬೇಹುಷಾರಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಿಸಿಬರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಈ ಪೌರಸಭೆಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲರತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಾದಂಥ ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಪೌರಸಭೆಗೆ ಆರಿಸಿಬಂದರೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಚಿಕ್ಕದು. ಆದರೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇಇಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನವರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೇನು, ತಮಗೇನು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು, ತಾವು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯಿಂದಿರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನೇನು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬಹುದೇಹೊರತು ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ? ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಓಟುದಾರರುಗಳಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಹಣಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಬಡವನಿಗೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆದ್ದುಬರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆರು ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ಜನಗಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ನಡೆಸಲು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲೇನೋ ಈ ಕಷ್ಟ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಕಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತು ಕೇಳಿ? ಅವರಿಗೇನೂ ಕಷ್ಟ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಜರುಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಆ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾವೀಗ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಈ ಒಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ನಾನೀಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ.—ಅನೇಕ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಇಷ್ಟಬಂದಂತೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರು ದಕ್ಷರು, ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದವರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರಿಗೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಟೌನಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗಿ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬಂದು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಂತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರಲ್ಲದವರು ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಲ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಎಲ್ಲೇಇರಲಿ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಂತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭಯಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಬೆಂಬಲದಿಂದ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಕಾಲ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆದಹಾಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಡೆಮಾಕ್ರೆಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆಯಿಂದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಭಯಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್.—ಆಗಬಹುದು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪಾಪನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಟವರು ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನನಗೆ ಇರುವುದು ಅದೊಂದೇ!

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri T. CHANNAIAH.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the House will rise and meet at 4 O' Clock.

The House adjourned at Twenty Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Four of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE REPORT.

Motion to consider (continued.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—We shall resume the discussion on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I have heard with very great attention to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Members while discussing the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. I am one with them in agreeing with their observations that the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee are meant to be acted upon by the Government. In fact, in our Constitution, a place of great importance is given to the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee have examined the case thoroughly. Generally, the Government have taken action on the recommendation of the Committee. One important point that arose out of the discussion was that due to the paucity of trained accounts in various departments, accounts as compared with the figures in the Accountant General's books did not tally. There is much force in that observation. But the Finance Department has passed an order that whenever any Head of a Department wants the aid of the Accounts staff, the State Accounts Department has to spare the services of trained accountants for such period as is found necessary. The Government also attach great importance to this aspect of the question. We have taken steps to evolve a training scheme for accounts hands in consultation with the Accountant General after studying the position in the new State. I hope we will be able to solve this problem as satisfactorily as possible at a very early date.

Much was said about the tractor service. From quite a long time, we have been receiving a number of complaints that the tractor service has not been functioning as efficiently as is expected. I called the Director of Agriculture just an hour back. I have come to know that the service conditions have very much improved.

Regarding the observation of the Hon'ble Member Sri Srinivasa Iyengar about the huge advance of Rs. 16.92 lakhs to multi-purpose co-operative societies, the Department has already been instructed to make efforts to see that the accounts are settled as early as possible. Regarding arrears in the Food Department, I know the Director of Food Supplies has taken very active steps to see that the objections are met at a very early date so that we may take steps to wind up the Department as soon as possible. I have been watching the report of the progress from month to month and every month the progress shown is satisfactory.

Regarding the accrual of large savings, there were certain reasons as to why those savings accumulated during the year under review. But now Heads of Departments have been clearly instructed to see that they do not ask for more grants than what they reasonably expect to spend during the year in which grants are made by the Legislature. I ag ee that in a proper system of budgeting there should be as far as possible very

(SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.)

little difference between the budget figures and the actuals and there should be very little room for revised budget. We have taken steps to see that as early as possible this kind of huge disparities between the various figures is brought to an end. The Accountant General has also made this clear.

Regarding the accounting systems in the industrial concerns, I have already explained as to the method we have been following in order to find out the actual working conditions of these various Governmental concerns. As I have already stated there is a separate body constituted for it. It is the duty of the Board to review the accounts once in a month and take steps to see that as far as possible these concerns are run on a profitable basis. I have myself examined the working of these Boards as Chairman of the Board, Bhadravati as well as other industrial concerns. I know that the procedure now followed is quite satisfactory in order to see that the working conditions are kept as efficiently as possible. I therefore feel whatever may be the reasons for the observations of the Committee in the year under review, that steps taken by the concerns themselves are sufficient to know what exactly is their position. Sir, I assure the Hon'ble House that Government also attach equal importance to the observations of the Hon'ble Members of this Committee. I assure them that steps will be taken to see that instructions or guidance given in the report are faithfully carried out by the Government. Perhaps it may be advantageous that Government may be called upon to place a report every time the Session meets as to the action taken on the observations of the Public Accounts Committee. I will examine and see how far it is possible to do so. I once again assure the House that the recommendations of the Committee will be implemented as early as possible.

FINANCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

Motion to consider.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—the next item on the agenda is discussion on the Finance Enquiry Committee. Report Shall we take it up tomorrow ?

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Finance).—Sir, there is still time. We can take it up today, because we have a Bill tomorrow.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I propose, if all the members agree, that we can take up the discussions on the Enquiry Committee Report tomorrow. I am afraid that we will not have sufficient time to go through, nor time for all members to go through the observations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—At least it can be introduced now. The Hon'ble Minister will introduce the Enquiry Committee Report. Then, if there is time, we can take up the discussion. Today there is an half-an-hour discussion.

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—While introducing I would like to make a number of statements. Probably that will faciliate discussions tomorrow. I will introduce the Report today and it may be taken up for discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Have you got a Bill tomorrow ?

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I am told by the Secretary that the Mysore Town Municipalities Bill is over. Today there is still time. I will introduce the Report and make the introductory speech.

SRI V. M. MASCARENHAS (St. John's Hill).—Are two hours enough, Sir ?

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I want to make a suggestion tomorrow when the Leader of the House is here. Two hours are hardly sufficient. I want to suggest that those who want to take part in the discussions now, let them do so. But I want the same to be deferred for the composite Legislative Assembly which may be

summoned in a month. That will be an apt occasion when we can survey the entire finances.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—This Report refers to the present State of Mysore. We have not got any other data regarding other areas. When the new Legislature meets, the composite picture may be examined and there is no harm. But as things stand we may examine the present Report.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Let the Hon'ble Minister move the motion now.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I move :

> "That the Mysore Finance Enquiry Committtee Report, 1956, be taken into consideration."

In making this motion. I wish to offer a few introductory remarks for the consideration of the House.

The Mysore Finance Enquiry Committee, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, was constituted since the Houses of the Legislature urged the need for the entire financial position of the State being examined by an independent body. This Committee consisted of *Pradhana Siroma i* Sri N. Madhava Rau, as Chairman and Sri K. Pattabhiraman and Sri N. Huchmasthi Gowda, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, as members.

I invite reference to page (ii) and subsequent pages of the introductory portion of the Report wherein the terms of reference and allied matters like procedure adopted, scheme of the Report, etc., have been fully explained.

The Committee submitted its Report on 16th April 1956 and immediately thereafter a copy of the Report was sent to each of the members. I feel it is my duty to explain the salient features of this Report and comments of Government thereon regarding implementation of their recommendations so that they may serve as the basis for consideration by the Members.

Chapters one to three give a review of the State Finances for the three different periods *viz.*, 1946-47, 1947-48 to 1949-50, 1950-51 to 1955-56. These chapters also explain the increases in revenue and expenditure of the State including the several taxation measures undertaken, ways and means adopted to undertake capital schemes during this period and the Public Debt position of the State, as also the position of assets and liabilities as on 31st March 1950 and 31st March 1955.

In chapter 4 (page 33) the Committee has observed that the State Government had to meet a series of revenue deficits and draw upon reserves. The reasons for these deficits have also been explained in some measure by the Committee. So far as the reduction in the investments and cash between the periods 1946-47 and 1950 51 is concerned the position has been satisfactorily explained to the Legislature more than once and I invite particular reference to the white paper which was presented by the then Finance Minister in the year 1952-53.

The above is so far as past history is concerned.

Chapter 4 which refers to present position of commitments deserves serious notice. In para 2 of this chapter, the Committee has observed that the revenue deficit of Rs. 409·87 lakhs as shown in the Budget Estimates of 1955-56 (which was subsequently revised to 268·81 lakhs) was not only unprecedented in the history of Mysore but exceed the deficits budgeted for most of the other States. I am glad to inform the House that as per the accounts of 1955-56, the revenue deficit for 1955-56 is only of the order of Rs. 0·31 lakhs which is a result of variations both under receipts and expenditure. In pages 35 to 38, our position for the next five years has been considered. While we placed the draft Second Five-Year Plan for discussion, the Finance Department also submitted a forecast which showed that excluding expenditure on the Second Plan, the normal deficit both on Revenue and Capital Account was of the order of Rs. 13 crores for five years. The Committee has envisaged that if the plan as now finalised is fully implemented, the revenue deficit would

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be of the order of Rs. 10 crores per annum. Major portion of this deficit, as the members are aware, is on account of debt service charges by way of interest on loans and also Plan expenditure within the revenue account. When Plan figure of Rs. 90.49 crores including Iron Works and Urban Water Supply was fixed for the Mysore State, the Planning Commission knew the financial resources as revealed in the forecast scrutinised by them and there can be no two opinions that the major portion of Plan expenditure had to be financed by Central assistance. The Committee also has made a relevant observation on page 38 as under:

> "4-12. It will be appreciated that this picture of the probable financial position as on 1st April 1961 is somewhat hypothetical and is only intended to show the full impact of the Second Five-Year Plan and other commitments on the present situation. There is however, reason to anticipate a sizeable improvement of revenue as well as a reduction of expenditure, as will be seen from the chapters that follow."

In Chapter 5 the Committee has discussed about the Taxation Structure in Mysore with reference to the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. The Committee while generally agreeing with the Commission has suggested certain modifications to suit local conditions. They have also estimated that as a result of the recommendations, there will be increase in Revenue to the extent of about Rs. 66 lakhs (page 65 of the Report). Though some action has been taken by this Government in matters like re-survey and re-settlement, levy of water rates and acreage contribution, the major portion of recommendations cannot be considered for the reason that when the new State comes into being after about a month, we have to tackle the problem of taxation prevailing in five different areas. You would appreciate that a uniform system of taxation for the new State becomes inevitable and this is a problem to be tackled by an expert body which has to keep in view the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission and the modifications suggested by the Mysore Finance Enquiry Committee.

The Committee has also referred to heavy arrears under Land Revenue and Sales Tax. I may say that so far as this matter is concerned, the State Government have been taking necessary measures.

The Committee has devoted a full chapter (I invite reference to page 73 to 76) to Electricity undertakings. The Committee has warned that power supply below a fair economic rate should be discouraged. As you are aware, Government have no doubt been following a liberal policy in the matter of power supply to rural parts. The question of securing a fair return on investment on Electricity undertakings will assume greater importance with the formation of the New State as the new Government will have to deal with several undeveloped areas. It may in some cases become necessary to subsidise the rates. The entire rate structure for power supply will, therefore, have to be considered with reference to conditions, financial resources etc., in the New State as a whole. I am sure that the new Legislature will keep in view the recommendations of the Committee.

In Chapter 7, the Committee has considered various revenues from the several Industrial Concerns. I invite particular reference to paras 13 to 15 of pages 79 and 80 wherein the Committee has referred to the financial safeguards and other matters that have to be considered when a Corporation is formed. While the State Government cannot remain aloof in the matter of general policy adopted by Government of India in this matter, I may assure that we will take all possible steps to see that the interests of the State are safeguarded to the extent practicable. I particularly invite your kind reference to para 31 wherein it has been made clear that the success of Government enterprises will depend not merely on market demands for our products and

price of raw materials but also on the level of wages as a result of progressive labour legislation.

We now come to the important Chapter, *viz.*, Chapter 8 on Public Expenditure. One of the important recommendations the Committee has made is that there is scope for economy both in the administrative and development departments. However the Committee itself has given a firm opinion that scope forreduction in non-development departments is relatively smaller. The Committee while agreeing with the Pay Structure Committee had come to the conclusion that there are several superfluous posts in Agricultural, Industries, Police and some other departments. There have been several differences of opinion regarding abolition of several posts referred to in the report. The question of reduction of strength depends also on the rationalisation of work in offices, increase in hours of work, etc. This brings us to the question of fixation of standard scales of pay and allowances. It may not be possible for us to consider one part of the recommendations of the Pay Structure Committee leaving the other part. The problem of evolving suitable scales of pay, hours of work, rationalisation of works loads, etc., cannot be tackled just on the eve of the formation of the new State wherein the entire picture is likely to change. The very useful suggestion given by this Committee will give the required guidance in tackling this urgent problem In this Chapter, the Committee has brought to the notice several irregularities in public expenditure, such as execution of works without estimates, imperfect preparation of estimates involving revision and re-revision, rush of expenditure, etc., In particular some comments have also been made against Vidhana Soudha on pages 97 and 98. As could be seen from the successive reports of the Public Accounts Committee there has been serious observations on expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department but I may say that Government have been repeatedly taking action to see that these irregularities are avoided to the extent possible. I may assure that Public Works Department is taking note of the seriousness of these observations and have been minimising these irregularities from year to year. So far as Vidhana Soudha is concerned, I request that the members should not make any comments which might prejudice the enquiry that is being held by an expert committee presided by a retired Judge of Nagpur High Court.

In pages 104 to 107 the Committee has made a very useful suggestion regarding the need for a suitable organisation at village level to implement the Plan. I am sure you all agree that, as strongly recommended by the Committee, the success of the Plans will depend upon the Village Panchayats and Co-operative Societies. The formation of Panchayat and Co-operative Unions at the level of taluks deserves serious consideration. I can assure you that these useful suggestions will be considered at the appropriate time.

The Committee has devoted much attention and thought to the most important problem, *viz.*, Public Debt of the State. I invite reference to Chapter 9, pages 115 to 116 in this connection. As we have to depend mainly upon loan assistance for the implementation of major portion of the Second Five Year Plan and the increase in Debt Service charges will outweigh our financial resources, the terms and conditions of the loans should be such that this State will be in a position to adhere to them strictly.

The recommendations made in para 9 on page 116 are matters to be considered by the Finance Commission. I am sure the Commission will give their earnest and sympathetic consideration to these proposals.

Regarding loss of premium collections on account of nationalisation of Insurance, this matter has already been brought to the notice of the Government of India and this has also to be urged before the Finance Commission.

We now come to another important Chapter—Chapter 10, wherein the

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Committee has referred to the restoration of the Revenue gap to the existing State without any cut, the form of Central assistance, the responsibility of Centre regarding the University Education, Technical Education, etc. The Finance Commission has already been supplied with the copies of the Report. The State Government will also take into account the recommendations of the Committee while placing their case before the Commission.

I have now only one more duty to discharge and that is to thank the Chairman and members of the Committee for the efficient manner in which they have dealt with the intricate problems relating to the finances of the State and for the most useful suggestions they have made in the matter of improving revenue resources, regulating the expenditure and implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. I now request the members to offer their comments and suggestion so that it may be useful in considering the recommendations of the Committee and placing the case of the State Government before the Finance Commission.

4-30 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Finance Enquiry Committee Report, 1956, be taken into consideration."

SRI L. SIDDAPPA (Channagiri).—A copy of the remarks made by the Finance Minister may be circulated.

SRI P.R. RAMAIYA (Basavangudi).—Sir, after listening to the speech of the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, I would like to know the purpose that is going to be served by discussion on the recommendations of the Committee. I want to know what the reaction of this Government would be for any suggestions that may come out during the discussion. Are they in a position to implement them? Or, are they going to send all these suggestions to the future Government that is going to come? Is this merely thanking the members of the Committee for the good work that they have done? I would like to know exactly how the Government would react to the discussion of this House on the recommendations of the Committee.

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I have already made it clear in the last sentence of my speech. I said: 'I now request members to offer their comments and suggestions so that they may be useful in considering the recommendations of the Committee and placing the case of the State Government before the Finance Commission. Whatever the observations or suggestions made by the Hon'ble House, I am sure, the successor Government will take into account while placing our view point before the Finance Commission."

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—We may decide our further programme tomorrow. This is such an important subject which I cannot treat in a light-hearted manner. We can take up this Report tomorrow if there is time or we shall decide what to do with this. Tomorrow we will have at our disposal only 1½ hours which is not at all sufficient. We must bestow some thought on this. We can consider tomorrow whether to discuss this tomorrow itself or postpone it to the next session of the Legislature.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I doubt very much whether we can take this up at the next session.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—My point is this. The new Legislature may meet somewhere in the month of November. It may then survey the entire financial position of the bigger State. A good picture of our present State is before us. But, we do not know the financial position of the incoming parts. I do not know whether the Government have received any statistics about the financial position of the incoming parts. I do not know the recommendations of the Special Officer who was posted for this purpose. If Government have any information about this, we can club both these reports.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I do not know whether the report prepared by the Special Officer is meant to be discussed on the floor of this House.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—After the new States comes into existence we can review the financial position of all the parts. The new members also will have the opportunity to study the financial position of the present Mysore State and we will also have the opportunity of studying the financial position of those parts. I am also anxious that all the members of the new Legislature should meet as early as possible so that we may exchange our views, and can understand each other better. I want to put forth all these ideas tomorrow.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—So far as that point is concerned, we are guided by the decision of this House. It is at the instance, if I remember correctly, of the Leader of the Opposition that this Report is before the House now.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Where is the time? If it is left to me I require at least two hours or even more.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—The Government had to place this Report as per the desire of the Hon'ble Members of the House. If it decides that the discussion may be profitably taken up when the new Legislature meets, Government have no objection to it. You may decide it in any manner.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Any motion that is introduced in the present Legislature will lapse at the end of this month. If this is to be discussed in the new Legislature, this Report will have to be re-introduced. Moreover the Report relates to the financial position of the existing State. To throw it open for discussion after disintegration, I do not think will be correct. Sri J. Mohamed Imam wants to know whether you will be able to circulate the copies of your speech.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I have got only one copy. I will give it to him if he wants.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—By today evening, will it be possible for you to distribute the copies of your speech?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I have no right to circulate the copies, because it becomes a part of the proceedings of this House. If you direct me I shall have to get it printed or typed and circulated.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—As you were making the speech it has been recorded and therefore it is in the proceedings of this House.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—If I have to make copies I will have to do it under your direction.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narasipur).—When a Minister makes a statement or reads out a statement it must be circulated.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Yes, I will see that it is circulated.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Discussion on the Finance Enquiry Committee Report will be taken up tomorrow. We will now take up Sri Palaniyappan's question for half-hour discussion.

DISCUSSION ON QUESTION NO. 677 *re.* APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS.

*Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN (Ulsoor).—Sir, the object of my raising this half hour discussion is, Government has not taken very keen interest to safeguard the interest of Mysoreans. The first thing is the Government have failed to impress upon the Central Government the necessity of recruiting the probationers. In the greater Mysore that is to come, people from outside are going to join us and the vacancies that exist now will have to be filled in afterwards and the present candidates will be seriously affected. Therefore to fill up these vacancies, Government had advertised and called for the applications in all the departments and that has been questioned in question No. 677. But, when the direction came from the Central Government that they should not recruit these Probationers, the Government have failed to impress upon the Central Government the need and necessity for filling these posts. On the other hand the Government probably had interest in some two or three departments and have left the other Departments. The

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Government have failed to lay on the Table of the House the correspondence with this Government and the Central Government. By this action of the Government, many Mysoreans who would have had otherwise got appointments in these Departments have lost their golden opportunity and their claims have been overlooked and we do not know in the greater Mysore what their position will be. Therefore I have this definite allegation, if I can say so, that the Government have failed in their duty to safeguard the interests of the applicants. In the case of the Public Works Department it is several months since the Government have received the list from the Public Service Commission But the Government have sent back the recommendations more than twice. I do not know for what reasons the names recommended by the Public Service Commission have been sent back to them and what their observations are. Is it because that some of the Ministers have got their own candidates to be recommended or is it because that the candidates in whom they are interested have not been included ? I think the Government would be pleased to answer this because in the Medical Department, in the matter of appointment of Probationers, immediately the file reached, within 15 days, it has been approved and the notification is ready for publication; whereas in the case under reference although it is over three months the file has not seen the light of the day. This kind of partiality between one Department and the other is not correct. I know definitely that in respect of this Medical Department men they have impressed upon the Central Government the necessity to appoint the probationers and pass final orders. But in respect of this Public Works Department I do not know why there should be delay in approving the recommendations. If they have got the interests of the backward classes, they could have asked the Public Service Commission to approve the list. I understand that the candidates have not come up to the mark while they were interviewed. But still those candidates deserve to be recommended so far as the Medical Probationers List is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—You are making a regular speech. You are expected to make a short statement.

SRI M. PALANIYAPPAN.—Coming to the proper representation, I do not know why the Public Service Commission has not prescribed any rules so far as the representation to the minorities is concerned. When I say minorities, I mean the unrepresented minor communities. The representation of minorities has been overlooked. I request the Government to kindly see that their cases are considered sympathetically. There are some cases where the merits of the candidates have not been taken into consideration. They say that they consider that the backward communities in Mysore should be properly represented, but they fail to give representation to them in services. The application received by only one candidate representing the backward community has been totally ignored. Such being the case, I do not know when these communities will be taken into confidence by the Government. As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, it is impossible for these minorities to secure seats in the technical colleges inspite of reserving seats for them. The minorities are suppressed and oppressed by Government. They have no safety in this Government. If this state of affair should continue, Sir, I think, democracy will not do justice to the minorities. I hope the Government would rise up to the occasion and help the minorities fairly. Unless an assurance is given by the Government to the effect that the rights of the minorities would be safeguarded, there will be no salvation under the present circumstances.

*SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—I want to elicit some information, Sir. While filling up the posts of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department, certain procedure is to be observed. The Government have passed an order somewhere in 1954 prescribing the

percentage so that the backward communities might be benefited. Now the Public Service Commission has sent a list in respect of Probationers to the Public Works Department. I want to know whether that procedure has been observed by the Public Service Commission while sending the recommendation to Government. Secondly, have the Government received the final list of proposals from the Public Service Commission ? And the third question is : have the Government taken any action on that ?

*Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).— First I will answer Sri Srinivasa Iyengar's questions. Sir, the Public Service Commission in respect of Public Works Department have sent a list and they have stated that they have observed the directions of the Government in this behalf. Government is examining that position. We had several discussions already but it has not been possible to finalise. I cannot give further information at this stage.

Sir regarding the points raised in the debate, Hon'ble Sri M. Palaniyappan has made serious charges and allegations which are absolutely baseless. He has strongly supported the case of minorities. Sir, as a matter of fact, several communities in Mysore State are in a minority when compared to the whole population. I do not think there is any community with 51 per cent population. Therefore to say minor communities and major communities is a misnomer. That is the first correction I wish to make.

Regarding the vacancies for which Probationers' lists have been called for, they are not actual vacancies. They comprise vacancies available now and the possible vacancies also. That is why the Probationers' list is prepared. Therefore simply because we have called for probationers, that does not mean that all the vacacies would be filled up by probationers. As and when vacancies occur of which some forecast is made, we have called for a Probationers' list so that they may be readily appointed and work might be taken from them. Another charge that was made is that the delay is due to the Government having an interest in some candidate. I refute the allegation. Government as such hace no candidate at all nor have they interfered in any manner with the working of the Public Service Commission.

Out of the 8 Departments for which probationers were called for, they were able to interview so for the candidates far only two Departments, *viz.*, the Medical Department and the Public Health Department. Regarding the Public Health Department, already, I believe, probationers' lists have been notified or the list is about to be issued. Regarding the Public Works Department, as I have already stated, they have sent up a list and that list is under discussion and examination.

When appointments are made to the Assistant Engineer's cadre, 50 per cent are taken by promotion and 50 per cent on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. Regarding the promotions, it will depend upon seniority and merit. Regarding the propo als of the Public Service Commission, it is for them to make a recommendation keeping in view the directions that have been given, *viz.*, that the merit of the candidate, the backwardness of the candidate, the unrepresentative nature of the community in service, the inadequate representation of the community in service. These are the directions given to the Public Service Commissoin. My Hon'ble friend was saying that the small communities which were backward, which were not represented, are not being properly cared for. My submission is that the Government had given directions to the Public Service Commission to allay the apprehensions of the public in this behalf and to give them clear preference and priority and the Public Service Commission have also claimed that they have done that.

5 P.M.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I wanted only this. My information was that in the same community, there were

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supersessions. That is their grievance. When you fix up a number for a community and take up names in the list, the seniormost person has not been recommended. That is the complaint. I want to know from the Government whether they have verified that.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Even so, it is hypothetical, because they have not seen the list. When they make recommendations, not merely the backwardness of the community, but also merit will be considered. Therefore, it is just possible that a person being at the bottom may come up. That cannot be ruled out. But, as I said, that is not done with any motive but only in the interest of seniority and backwardness, as I have already said. Sir, the Government is anxious to finalise this list early so that the applicants and the persons who were interviewed may be accommodated in service. Regarding other Departments where work is incomplete, I am sure the new Government of Mysore will be as much interested in attending to it in the enlarged State of of Mysore and I do not think we need have any apprehension in this matter. In view of this explanation, I hope the Hon'ble Member will withdraw the imaginary apprehensions and baseless charges.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at 8-30 A.M.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Five of the Clock to meet again on Saturday, the 20th October 1956, at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock.

WD 1290—GPB—550—7-1-57